

***United States Court of Appeals  
for the Second Circuit***



**BRIEF FOR  
APPELLANT**





ORIGINAL

76-7091

**United States Court of Appeals**

**For the Second Circuit**

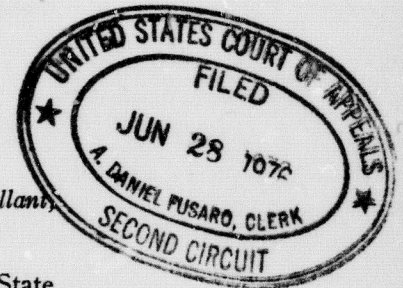
WILLIAM TURNER, *Pro Se*,

*against*

*Plaintiff-Appellant,*

Hon. JAMES D. HOPKINS, Justice of the Appellate Div. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. LEONARD RUBENFELD, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; JAMES DEMPSEY, Esq.; Hon. ALVIN R. RUSKIN, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. HAROLD L. WOOD, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; N.Y. State Sen. BERNARD G. GORDON, Chairman, N.Y.S. Judiciary Comm.; Hon. MARTIN B. STECHER, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. WM. A. WALSH, JR., J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; JERALD S. KALTER, M.D.; Hon. JOHN C. MARBACH, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; MILDRED TURNER; KRAFTCO CORP., and MFG. HANOVER TRUST CO. (Transfer Agents for Kraftco Corp.),

*Defendants-Appellees.*



**APPELLANT'S BRIEF**

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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WILLIAM TERNER, pro se, :

Plaintiff-Appellant :

- against -

: Docket No: 76-7091

Hon. JAMES D. HOPKINS, Justice of the :  
Appellate Div. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. :  
LEONARD RUBENFELD, J.S.C. of the State of :  
N.Y.; JAMES DEMPSEY, Esq.; Hon. ALVIN R. :  
RUSKIN, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. :  
HAROLD L. WOOD, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; :  
N.Y. State Sen. BERNARD G. GORDON, Chair- :  
man, N.Y.S. Judiciary Comm.; Hon. MARTIN B. :  
STECHEK, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; Hon. :  
Wm. A. WALSH, JR., J.S.C. of the State of :  
N.Y.; JERALD S. KALTER, M.D.; Hon. JOHN C. :  
MARBACH, J.S.C. of the State of N.Y.; :  
MILDRED TERNER; KRAFTCO CORP., and MFG. :  
HANOVER TRUST CO. (Transfer Agents for :  
Kraftco Corp.), :

Defendants-Appellees. :  
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APPELLANT'S BRIEF

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

My wife cuckolded me by sleeping with the family  
doctor, and the judges of the State Courts of New York compounded  
my wife's crowing insult to me by denying me, in words graven  
in stone above the pillars on the United States Supreme Court  
building, "equal justice under law". The judges of the

state courts added injury to my wife's crowning insult to me by granting her divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and denying me a divorce on the ground of her adultery.

Then my adulterous wife brazenly married her doctor/lover and flaunted this crass marriage in my face and those of our three children. My wife and her paramour apparently felt that with the right connections one could almost get away with murder, which they did. My children now believe the same.

It was only after I had exhausted all rights of appeal in the state courts of New York that a pattern became clearly apparent to me for a possible answer to New York State Courts' legal defeats in spite of carefully prepared and carefully documented evidence to the contrary. I discovered that my wife's attorney, James Dempsey, lavishly entertained at least two of the New York State Court judges who had rendered me such devastatingly adverse decisions, Mr. Justice Hopkins and Mr. Justice Rubenfeld. James Dempsey also had a personal and social relationship with other judges including another member of the New York State Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct besides Mr. Justice Hopkins.

None of the judges whom James Dempsey entertained so extravagantly revealed their personal and social relationships in order to afford me the option of requesting another judge, nor did the judges disqualify themselves. This is con-



trary to the canons of judicial ethics and my contention in the papers submitted to Judge Knapp was that this one fact alone was enough basis for me to contend that the New York State Courts had denied me my constitutional rights.

I have no place else to go to seek justice other than this Court. At least two of the judges that James Dempsey entertained were appointed by the Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals to investigate judicial misconduct in New York State. To ask a judge to rule upon his own misconduct is to say the least, impractical.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 5

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

2. Civil Rights Act of 1871, §1, 42 U.S.C. §1983 (1970)

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any



rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

#### ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. May a judge, consistent with due process, equal protection and the Code of Judicial Conduct, accept lavish food, drink and entertainment from counsel to one of the litigants before him and not reveal this fact on the record so that the other litigant may have an opportunity to choose a different judge?

2. Judge Knapp's summary dismissal of my complaint deprived me of any opportunity of discovery to find out the balance of the relationship between my adulterous wife's politician/attorney James Dempsey and the numerous judges he so lavishly entertained.

3. Should this practice of a litigating attorney lavishly entertaining judges he practices before be abolished if (a) neither openly reveal their true personal relationships before trial and (b) if the expenses of such entertaining are to be claimed as legal IRS business deductions in light of the government forbidding entertainment of Pentagon officials by government contractors?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

After the shellacking I took from the judges of the State Courts in New York for the benefit of my adulterous wife, I made an investigation to find out why, and I found out that these judges were beholden to my wife's lawyer, James Dempsey, a brother of a judge now deceased, who sat in the same N.Y.S. 9th Judicial District. Periodically, James Dempsey gave lavish parties, extravaganzas, at his estate in Peekskill for the benefit of these judges and others. At one of these bashes, held on June 22, 1974, there were present these judges among others:



James D. Hopkins, Associate Justice,  
Appellate Division, Second Judicial Dept.;

Leonard Rubinfeld, Justice Supreme Court,  
Ninth Judicial District;

Ann T. Mikoll, Justice Supreme Court,  
Eighth Judicial District;

Robert J. Trainor, Justice Supreme Court,  
Appellate Division, Second Judicial Dept.;

George Beisheim, Jr., Justice Supreme  
Court, Ninth Judicial District;

Vincent Gurahian, Judge Family Court,  
Westchester County

Morrie Slifkin, Justice Supreme Court,  
Ninth Judicial District;

Raymond C. Baratta, Surrogate, Dutchess Co.;

Evans V. Brewster, Surrogate, Westchester  
County;

David N. Edelstein, Chief Judge, Southern  
District; United States Dist. Court;

Dorothea Donaldson, Judge, New York State  
Court of Claims;

(JA 52-53 )\*

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\*References are to pages of the Joint Appendix.

Mr. Justice Hopkins was the one who was presiding at the Appellate Division, Second Dep't, when my main piece of litigation with my wife where she was granted a divorce instead of me, when my case came before that court, and Justice Hopkins saw to it that I lost in that court. Justice Hopkins was also the one who poisoned the mind of Justice Marbach against me.

In the case before Justice Marbach, James Dempsey made statements to him to the effect that I had resorted to "underhanded tactics" before the Appellate Division, Second Dep't with Justice Hopkins presiding. Justice Marbach stated the next day that he had checked with the Second Department and had received confirmation of Attorney Dempsey's derogatory statements about me and therefore Justice Marbach was not giving consideration to certain of my requests that he ordinarily would have complied with. Only a week before Justice Hopkins had signed an order that was a crushing legal defeat for me. Thereafter, Justice Hopkins was lavishly entertained by James Dempsey at his Peekskill, New York estate along with other judges presiding over my cases with James Dempsey as adversary attorney while neither justice nor attorney revealed their personal and social relationships (JA 153-54).



Another example of bizarre judicial behaviour in the New York State Courts occurred before Justice Alvin R. Ruskin, who (a) flatly refused to accept my properly prepared and submitted motion papers, (b) refused even to read the first page of these papers and (c) refused my request for a court reporter to record proceedings before him. Justice Ruskin was the one who stated, "If Mr. Turner wants a stay in this case he will have to get it from the Federal Court" (JA 159).

At long last, I am in the Federal Court.

Moreover, as a practical matter, I can obtain no relief other than in the Federal Courts for the serious allegations I make. Even the judges who are to sit in judgment on the State Court judges have a close personal and social relationship with my adulterous wife's attorney/politician, James Dempsey. The two members appointed to the Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct by the Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals are Justice Ann T. Mikoll and Justice James D. Hopkins (JA 59). Both of these judges were at James Dempsey's bash of June 22, 1974. The Commission's functions are: "The Commission is empowered to receive and investigate complaints against any judge of the unified court system; to commence investigations on its own initiative and, where appropriate, to recommend disciplinary action including the convening of the Court on the Judiciary" (JA 59).

But a judge cannot rule upon his own misconduct or upon the misconduct of other judges who are close associates, and this was accepted since the time of Lord Edward Coke, one of the greatest judges in the Anglo-American legal system, I understand.

On top of everything else, Governor Carey appointed attorney/politician, James Dempsey, to a screening panel for his judicial appointments for the N.Y.S. Second Department (JA 60).

Attorney Dempsey's fortunes apparently come in double-dip fashion. First he lavishly entertains judges in order to ingratiate himself with them. Then he treats the cost of his extravaganzas as business expenses. The appeal of this matter could more clearly define the question of whether it is proper for an attorney to take Internal Revenue Service business deductions for entertaining judges before whom he litigates whose decisions are the determining factor of that attorney's financial fortunes. At present, it would appear that such deductions permitted by the IRS as allowable business deductions result in placing a heavier tax burden on the rest of the citizens. The government strictly forbids Pentagon personnel awarding contracts to accept entertainment from those contractors. The contractors' financial fortunes rest with those Pentagon "judges" who weigh the merits of one contractor against another. Ironically, it may very well be that



a great number of Americans along with myself are, in effect, paying for our own adverse decisions.

There are so many galling things about the way in which my adulterous wife and her lover/doctor, now her husband, have done to me in the state courts that it is difficult to list them all. They are there from the beginning to the end. They are there even in the beginning, indeed even before the beginning, for the one who led my wife to James Dempsey was none other than my own lawyer, New York State's Senator Bernard G. Gordon. I had consulted with him and discussed with him my marital problems with my troublesome wife. Yet it was Senator Gordon with whom I myself had discussed my marital difficulties who subsequently took my wife to James Dempsey probably hoping for a referral fee from the \$15,000 that my former wife already paid to Dempsey plus the \$50,000 which the New York Courts have ruled he is additionally to receive. State Senator Gordon is also chairman of the New York State Judiciary Committee.

Before my adulterous wife notified me of her intention to divorce me, I was a man in excellent health both physically and financially, living in a lovely suburban home and enjoying a good relationship with my children. They no longer believe in their former high moral values. I now have no relation-

ship with my children and my doctor advises me that my health is not good due to my having been subjected to six years of extreme pressures by the New York State Courts that would have literally killed me if it were not for the fact that my former health had been excellent. The state court pressures are from judges who are beholden to my adulterous wife's attorney/politician, James Dempsey and other co-conspirators.

In the court below, District Judge Whitman Knapp sought to white-wash the conduct of my adulterous wife's lawyer and the state court judges with these sugared soothing words: "These allegations boil down to the following: the wife's lawyer is in the habit of lavish entertainment and his parties are frequented by judges, among others; he is on a first name basis with many judges; the Governor has appointed him to a committee to screen candidates for the bench (a fact which presumably might influence judges hoping for promotion); and, finally, that he is known as a political lawyer with close friends in all segments of the political system. However, there is no fact alleged to suggest that the lawyer ever made a corrupt contribution to any judge, or that he - with the claimed exception of the instant litigation - ever obtained a judicial decision to which the law and the facts did not entitle him" (JA 164).



Not only does Judge Knapp's language not succeed in whitewashing the defendants but also it stops short of reaching the point that I make and instead attention is focused on secondary supporting issues rather than the real keys as to why the defendants - appellees were permitted to act in a manner which effectively denied my constitutional rights. Judge Knapp stresses "a corrupt contribution to a judge". Admittedly - - I did not produce as an exhibit "marked money" that had changed hands between the parties. There are subtle devices other than submitted proof of direct money bribes which surely could achieve the same result.

Overwhelming submitted evidence documents court irregularities, perjuries, subornings of evidence and witnesses and failure to accept or even acknowledge the proofs of the above.

Is it reasonable to assume that such overwhelming, cumulative proofs could be explained away by terms like coincidence or judicial discretion which defy the laws of probability?

Political "backscratching" is an old game. The financial killings that have been made by some of the parties are motive enough for risking the unlikelihood of exposure while under the umbrellas of politicians like James Dempsey or Bernard G. Gordon.

The flagrant abuse of publicly entrusted power has made it impossible for me to receive equal protection under the law.

The theoretical relief technically available in the state courts is completely different from the practical relief when such formidable adversaries unite against a sole litigant like myself because the stakes were obviously so high.

Theoretically, despite the poll tax -- the poor were not denied their right to vote. Practically, this was not fact and was indeed recognized as such by Federal tribunals.

I state that the matter I bring before this Court is no different and therefore should be rectified.

Judge Knapp's decision refers to a bitterly contested divorce implying that I am merely a "sore loser." He is right in that love triangles are debilitating. However, they should not be used to make a divorce open season for vultures to line their pockets off the flesh of human sufferings.

My children, all in their twenties, now believe that one can get away with almost anything with the right politician/attorney behind them. I am ashamed to have to admit that this is indeed fact in certain segments of the New York State courts and unless drastic restrictions by this Court become recognized as practical regulations -- then millions of other citizens



like myself will be forced to "grin and bear it".

A New York Times editorial of approximately two weeks ago stated that in the year 1975 we had over one million divorces as compared to only two million marriages. Divorce has become big business and is attracting legal racketeers. I have demonstrated that the courts can be utilized for so-called legalized grand larceny.

I have paid a bitter price to learn this and very much desire that millions of other citizens can receive some legal insulation from unscrupulous parasites.

No decision that this Court can render in my favor can remotely compensate me for the loss of my former good health, the practical loss of six productive years of my life, or the loss of my children's former respect and regard for our principles of true justice.

The serious financial problems that were inflicted upon me because of state court judges like Judge Walsh being unwilling and/or unable to recognize that his astronomical, unjust, court awards had to trigger liabilities of huge capital gains taxes would make it impossible for me to comply with such awards.

He refused to listen to my pleas and even refused my offer to bring in an I.R.S. agent as a witness to document what

I said. His answer, in the court minutes is "I am not interested in the I.R.S."

Other out bursts like "I don't give a damn" (JA 179) and repeated statements that he knew that his decision was going to be appealed by me clearly showed that for whatever his reasons and for whatever some of the other judges' reasons were -- that they obviously had their minds made up to rule against me prior to completion of trials.



## A R G U M E N T

### POINT I

#### EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW

Our courts must not only act justly and impartially but they must also satisfy the appearance of justice. As Chief Judge Clark of this Court explained in In Re Sacher, 306 F.2d 358, 365 (2d Cir. 1953)(dissenting opinion), rev'd sub. non. Sacher v. Association of the Bar Ass'n, 347 U.S. 388 (1954): "For our courts should be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion".

Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court dealt with the subject in the Court's opinion in In Re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133 (1955). In that case, the court held that a Michigan judge sitting as a judicial inquirer could not pass judgment even in a public hearing on a charge of contempt committed before him in a secret hearing. Such a trial did not accord with due process. Justice Black pointed out: "A fair trial in a fair tribunal is a basic requirement of due process. Fairness of course requires an absence of actual bias in the trial of cases. But our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness. To this end no man can be a judge in his own case and no man

is permitted to try cases where he has an interest in the outcome. That interest cannot be defined with precision. Circumstances and relationships must be considered. This Court has said, however, that 'every procedure which would offer a possible temptation to the average man as a judge . . . not to hold the balance nice, clear and true between the State and the accused, denies the latter due process of law'. Tumey v. Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 532. Such a strigent rule may sometimes bar trial by judges who have no actual bias and who would do their very best to weigh the scales of justice equally between contending parties. But to perform its high function in the best way 'justice must satisfy the appearance of justice' Offutt v. United States, 348 U.S. 11, 14". At 136.

The canons of the Code of Judicial Conduct are to the same effect. For instance, the commentary on Canon 2 explains that a judge must not only avoid all impropriety but also all appearance of impropriety: "...Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by irresponsible or improper conduct by judges. A judge must avoid all impropriety and appearance of impropriety. He must expect to be the subject of constant public scrutiny. He must therefore accept restrictions on his conduct that might be viewed as burdensome by the ordinary citizen and should do so freely and willingly."



Although a judge may "attend a bar related function or activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice;..." (Canon 5 C(4) (a)), this does not mean that he is free to attend such extravaganzas as those which my adulterous wife's lawyer, James Dempsey gave and not make this fact a matter of record so that a n ordinary litigant like me can choose a judge which in his eyes is impartial and will give him equal justice under law, a requirement of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

POINT II

WAS I ENTITLED TO DISCOVERY TO FIND OUT  
THE REST OF THE STORY ABOUT THE RELATION-  
SHIP BETWEEN MY ADULTEROUS WIFE'S POLITI-  
CIAN/ATTORNEY AND NEW YORK STATE JUDGES?

This Court is receiving an appeal that does not contain any discovery proceedings from the court below. The reason for this is that I was Pro Se and without benefit of legal training or of the advice that I did indeed have such a right. I was not advised by the court below or their Pro Se Clerk of such a right and as a consequence my amended complaint, now on appeal, did not and could not have had the full disclosure necessary for this Court to have all the facts prior to rendering a considered opinion. I request that this Court grant to me the discovery proceedings to which I now understand I was entitled in order that my day in Federal Court be unencumbered by denial of due process as I allege the N.Y.S. Courts have been guilty of. A new amended complaint would result and be the basis for proper review by either the court below or by this Court.



### POINT III

#### THE ROLE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Present I.R.S. Codes are loose enough to permit a litigating attorney to lavishly entertain a judge whose fee awards and decisions control the financial fortunes of the entertaining attorney. Huge parties like Attorney James Dempsey has been in the habit of giving, where over 70 cars at one time, filled with guests are parked on his estate are simply not financially practical to be hosted without substantial I.R.S. business deductions being allowed. The partial list of judges mentioned in this Brief and more completely in the affidavit starting on Page JA 45-57, indicate that Dempsey lavishly entertains judges from most all courts. The question of the propriety of the I.R.S. permitting such deductions is most serious. The I.R.S. is presently an innocent partner to promote judicial favoritism by virtue of the entertained judge and his family. They could be beholden to a standard of living they could not normally afford on a judge's present salary. I understand that out-of-town judges were additionally provided hotel lodgings, all, no doubt, blandly written-off as business deductions.

Thus, the I.R.S., in my legal matters is an unwitting partner, burdened by its own codes to press for alleged apparent taxes due without regard to the overt miscarriages of justice

that resulted in computer dictated obligations.

The fact that Judge Walsh burdened me with impossible to meet financial obligations for the benefit of James Dempsey could not be programmed into the I.R.S. computer. The fact that Judge Walsh was willing to give no consideration to my ability to pay capital gains taxes triggered by his zealous awards likewise cannot be inputted to a computer. His flat denial to even listen to an I.R.S. witness I desired to testify in order to explain to the judge the arithmetic of the impossible implications he was subjecting me to, cannot be termed "impartial justice" by any stretch of the imagination. The fact that Judge Walsh had documented evidence attesting to my then-wife's stealings of my financial records (she presented in court, originals of certain of my records that could not have been obtained by her, except by stealings) -- yet even this fell upon deaf judicial ears. The Westchester Courts through James Dempsey gave my former wife a license to steal, which indeed she did. Not only important financial records but significant personal items, in addition to tens of thousands of fraudulent purchases charged to me which, despite court presented evidence of self-enrichment schemes was, condoned by the Westchester Courts.



Attorney Dempsey unethically managed to get Judge Wood to sign a court order which effectively awarded my ex-wife a one-half interest in a real property litigation that was pending and theoretically still to be tried to determine whether she was entitled to a one-half interest. This resulted in a Westchester Court sanctioned scheme to defraud me of substantial monies for the benefit of my ex-wife and her new husband, Dr. Jerald S. Kalter, the named correspondent.

Too many other injustices occurred to list here along the same vein but the major point is clear. Present I.R.S. business codes pertaining to lawyers entertaining judges must be changed to conform to the same standard of ethical integrity now strictly enforced by governmental decree to all other governmental officials. Not to recognize this self-feeding scheme for what it is, is tantamount to an endorsement of such practice.

### CONCLUSION

I understand that this Court is primarily interested in interpreting law so as to determine the merits of my appeal. I further understand that it is the obligation of all courts to examine the results of injustices if soundly presented under an authority connected with "the court shall take judicial notice...". Catastrophic results to me because of certain N.Y.S. Courts having denied my constitutional rights have been briefly recounted here. The fact is that I was told by Judge Ruskin to go to the Federal Court for relief. I listened to Judge Ruskin and presented my case for the necessity of relief. Judge Knapp denied me the relief requested despite my pleas of urgency for relief which could not practically be recouped. The result to me of that denial was, as I had stated, further injustices by the New York State Courts. This has happened indeed because of the lower court's denial of a temporary stay pending final determination of my serious allegations. Monetarily, it is impractical for me to rebuild my financial picture to the former level that was only attained by me after a lifetime of diligent productive work as a responsible citizen who was grateful for the opportunities that our wonderful country gave to me.



I allege and document via third party affidavits, court minutes and other court records that each and every one of the defendants-appellees were guilty of manifold serious deeds that resulted in my denial of constitutional rights in New York State. There was absolutely no resemblance to practical justice and the only term that I can think of to adequately describe the workings of our much lauded court system, at least up to this point, is a massive game of legal nihilism.

Judge Knapp states in his memorandum and order on Page JA 164 that my complaint - as amended - is dismissed despite his acknowledgement - at least in theory - that he accepts my facts presented as true. Does this mean that Judge Knapp has endorsed all of my documented irregularities - to say the least - with a sort of federal "good-housekeeping seal of approval?"

Does Judge Knapp endorse Judge Wood's signing unethically obtained orders? Does Judge Knapp endorse State Senator Gordon violating his attorney/client relationship with me? Does Judge Knapp endorse Judge Stecher precluding my ex-wife from answering interrogatories concerning her attorney/client relationship with State Senator Gordon or citing correspondence from my adversaries as authority for his rulings without even giving me the opportunity to know

what those communications were? Are the perjuries, conspiracies and subornings of witnesses and evidence acceptable legal procedures? Is it legally permissible for companies like Manufacturers Hanover and Kraftco Corp. to surrender substantial assets - after having been properly notified of the existence of ongoing litigation to determine true ownership of the subject assets?

Is it legally or logically permissible for Judge Knapp to have stated in his order and memorandum on Page JA 164 that since he finds for one defendant - that he dismisses for all defendants? I understand that there is much legal authority to the contrary and it would be presumptuous of me to take issue without having produced case law. But then, I am certain that the judges in this Court are far more well versed in case law than I could ever be.

Do our Federal Courts have a legal and moral obligation to throw a life preserver to a man obviously being drowned by a state court? If not, is the Federal Court equally guilty of contributing to the drowning?

When I was a boy I learned a song from my mother entitled "America, I Love You - You're Like a Sweetheart of Mine". I still believe in those words - but the sweetheart is still going through growing pains.



I beseech this Court to act in a positive way to discourage practices of attorneys and judges circumventing true justice by whatever their method no matter how subtly contrived. I ask this Court to help the judges of the State of New York and perhaps state judges throughout the country to be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM TERNER, Pro Se  
575 Madison Avenue (Room 1006)  
New York, New York 10022

Tel: (212) PL. 9-6700

## Affidavit of Service by Mail

In re:

William Turner v. Hon. James D. Hopkins, et alState of New York  
County of New York, ss.:

Harry Minott

being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is over 18 years of age.  
That on June 28th, 1976, he served <sup>2</sup> copies of the  
within Brief in the above named matter  
on the following counsel by enclosing said three copies in a securely  
sealed postpaid wrapper addressed as follows:

James Dempsey, Esq.Dempsey and Spring, P.C.175 Main StreetWhite Plains, New York 10601

(Re: Mildred Turner now known as Mrs. Jerald S. Kalter)

Sullivan & Cromwell, Esqs.48 Wall StreetNew York, N.Y. 10005

(Re: Kraftco Corp.)

Kelley, Drye & Warren, Esqs.350 Park AvenueNew York, N.Y. 10022

(Re: Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.)

and depositing same in the official de-  
pository under the exclusive care and  
custody of the United States Post  
Office Department within the City of  
New York.

and depositing same at the Post Office  
located at Howard and Lafayette  
Streets, New York, N. Y. 10013.



Sworn to before me this 28th  
day of June 1976.

Jack A. Messina  
JACK A. MESSINA  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 30-2673500  
Qualified in Nassau County  
Cert. Filed in New York County  
Commission Expires March 30, 1977



## Affidavit of Service by Mail

In re:

William Turner v. Hon. James D. Hopkins, et al

State of New York  
 County of New York, ss.:

..... Harry Minott.....  
 being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is over 18 years of age.  
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James Dempsey, Esq.

Dempsey and Spring, P.C.

175 Main Street

White Plains, New York 10601

N.Y.S. Sen. Bernard G. Gordon

(Chairman, N.Y.S. Judiciary Comm.)

1019 Park Street

Peekskill, New York 10566

Jerald S. Kalter, M.D.

130 East 67th Street

New York, N.Y. 10021

and depositing same in the official de-  
 pository under the exclusive care and  
 custody of the United States Post  
 Office Department within the City of  
 New York.

and depositing same at the Post Office  
 located at Howard and Lafayette  
 Streets, New York, N. Y. 10013.

Harry Minott

Sworn to before me this 28th  
 day of June 1976

Jack A. Messina  
 JACK A. MESSINA  
 Notary Public, State of New York  
 No. 30-2673500  
 Qualified in Nassau County  
 Cert. Filed in New York County  
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Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Attorney for

Defendants Lepulles  
Hon. James D. Hopkins, et al

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